TELEGRAPHIC

Almost at at Assessafe ROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Terrific Convulsion of the Sandwich Islands.

Fearful Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions.

Mountains Hurled Into the Air, Rivers of Molten Fire, an Island Risen from the Ocean.

WHOLE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

The British War Operations in Abyssinia.

Magdala Burned, Theodorus' Dynasty Deposed and a New King Crowned by the British.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Terrible Volcanie Eruption-Maura Lon in -Two Thousand Earthquake Shocks In Twelve Days-Fearful Tidal Waves-Entire Villages Destroyed-One Hundred Lives Lost-The Greatest Volcanic Eruption of Modern Days.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 15,) VIA SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1868. The greatest volcanic eruption recorded in moder times has occurred on the Island of Hawaii, one of the group of Sandwich Islands. For some time past it had been observed that the crater of Kilaues was very active, and that a new volcano had been formed. The volcano is the well known Mauna Loa. and it has an elevation of 13,758 feet. On the 27th of March last the new eruption commenced and has continued up to the latest dates. During twelve days there have been two thousand shocks of earth quake, followed by fearful tidal waves which have destroyed entire villages and caused the death of

one hundred persons. For fifteen days the district Kons has been the centre of motion for the great eruption. A gigantic stream of molten lave is flowing from the summit of Mauna Loa across the lands of Kakuka and Poakini to the sea at Kaaluala landing. The slope and part of the summit of a mountain fifteen hundred feet high have been lifted up bodily by the earthquake and thrown over the tops of trees for a distance of over one thousand feet. At Waholnee a creek has eye can reach on the slope of Mauna Loa the lava is from one to seven feet in width, and an eruption of moist clay was thrown from the side of the mountain, between Lyman's and Richardson's, a distance of two miles and three-quarters, with a width of one mile, in the short space of three minutes. This terrible eruption overwhelmed houses, persons and hundreds of animals, and scattered death and deaction wherever the clay fell.

A column of smoke seven and four-fifths miles in altitude was thrown out of Mauna Los, obscuring everything for miles around, save where the bright spiral pillars of fire flashed upwards from the mouth of the volcano. The sight was one of the grandest

The immense tidal waves came rushing in with so great a height that they swept over the tops of the anut trees on the Kona coast.

During the severest shock of earthquake, which took place on the 2d of April, no living creature could stand up for a moment. Immense bodies of earth were tossed about at great distances, as if they were seathers wafted from point to point by a storm of wind. Not one stone stands upon another as have hitherto been a terror to all who have seen them, have been levelled to the earth, and where the ground was formerly smooth and unbroken for miles around the earth has been rent asunder and upheaved, forming gigantic chasms and precipices.

The entire topographical appearance of the coun try has been so completely changed that even those who have lived in the desolated district all their lives anot recognize it or point out localities with which they were formerly familiar. Luckily, this part of the island is but sparsely populated, and the lands

The loss of life as far as can be ascertained is as follows:-In the village of Palinka, thirty-three; at Mokaka, thirteen; at Pulalua, four; at Honah, twentyseven; at Vanilo, three. This makes a total of eighty persons killed as reported up to the present time ere are rumors about that the casualties consider ably exceed one hundred, but nothing definite on this matter has been received. All of the unfortunate ons who have lost their lives were native Hawlians, not a white person being killed or in any way injured.

Expeditions are being fitted out here to relieve

At the present moment the entire group of islands is enveloped in a dense black smoke, and the indications are that Mauna Loa is still in active volcanic

al Particulars of the Eruption row Escape of Persons-Immense Flow of Lava-The Scene Magnificent.

HONOLULU, April 15, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1868. ce writing my last despatch further intelli ence has been received of the great volcanio

ruption. A vessel has just arrived from Hawaii, bringing later accounts of the lava flow and of the eruption in general. na Loa, some two miles above the residence of Captain Robert Brewn, and flowed directly towards it. It came down the mountain

side in a broad stream, several feet in depth, and travelled with such rapidity that the family in the house had barely time to escape, taking away with they took was perfectly free from lava; but ten minutes after-they had left it and reached a point | Vesuvius.

of safety the entire road was covered with the flery stream.

water back with such violence that it became agi ated and convulsed, and huge waves rolled towards ground thus occupied is now a mass of lava, forming a point for at least one mile in length; and as that it will remain stationary and form a portion of the island.

The most terrible shock of earthquake, which tool place on April 2, burst open the earth at the village of Waischina, and a tidal wave rushed inwards with fearful effect. It was over fifty feet in height, and swept over the tops of the high cocoanut trees, carrying death and destruction to persons and property. Throughout the island this shock was felt with fearful effect. Buildings of all kinds were torn from their foundations and hurled great distances, and many persons and animals lost their lives.

The scene at the craters was appalling. Huge rocks were hurled from their months accompanie by streams of lava, hot and red, which attained altitude of one thousand feet. When it fell it rushed down the mountain towards the sea at the rate of nearly ten miles per hour. The new crater which was formed on the 27th of March is over two miles in circumference. It vomited rocks and

broad streams of liquid fire which illuminated the

night for an area of over fifty miles. In addition to the one mile of land formed by the lava driving back the sea another stream ex tending for a distance of three miles poured down the mountain, striking the water with a tremendous shock. At this time another earthquake shock occurred, and immediately after an island, nearly four hundred feet in height, rose above the water and was soon after joined to the island of Hawaii by the stream of lava.

The eruption of moist red clay took place during the great earthquake shock, and went rushing across the plain below for a distance of three miles. From the midst of the crater from whence this came ar immense stream of water is now pouring down.

The entire section of country around Mauni Loa has been desolated. A stream of lavi is flowing under the ground six miles from the sea and has broken out in four places each throwing up brilliant jets of fire. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles in circumference and now presents a most barren and desolate aspect. the gases arising from the rent earth having completely destroyed all vegetation.

The earthquake shocks were felt in all of the Sandwich islands, but only around Mauna Loa was the

The eruption still continues with unabated vio lence, and the scene is one of the most terribly grand that has ever been witnessed in modern times. From the crater of Mauna Loa the huge column of smoke continues to ascend, hiding from view the skies and louds and enveloping the entire country in partial darkness. Every now and then thick streams of lavs shoot upwards from the midst of the smoke, illumin ating everything for a few minutes. Hundreds of jets of flames burst from the lava and are thrown for a distance of a thousand feet, the whole forming s pyrotechnic display of surpassing magnificence. Shock after shock of earthquakes convulses the island, and ever and anon the low rumbling sound which breaks out from amid the din and noise of the erup tion indicates where the earth has been violently torn asunder or where the summits of huge hills and nountains have been hurled from their places and ent rolling downwards to their base.

Up to the present time the damage inflicted has been confined to the island of Hawaii but if the ruption continues it is feared that the adjacen islands will feel the effect. The loss of property so far is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

The greatest terror and suffering imaginable exis on the island. His Majesty the King has issued a proclamation calling for relief for the unfortunate sufferers of the eruption. A sloop has been des patched already with provisions and other necesfrom this town to witness the grand spectacle

The opinion prevails that the eruption has pas through its most violent and dangerous period. The discharge of lava and rocks continues, however, and the spectacle is a wildly and terribly grand one.

Manna Lon-Ita Previona Valennie Po Manua Loa, or Roa, as it is frequently called, has been well known to the world for many years past s one of the most active and terrible volcanoes in the world. Situated in the centre of the island o Hawaii, one of the group of Sandwich Islands, gradually ascends until it reaches an altitude 13,758 feet, as was ascertained during the explor expedition under Lieutenant Wilkes, of the United States Navy. This great height appears to have been attained by accretion, and, indeed, the entire island of Hawaii is formed of the lava which has the volcano. The lower parts of the mountain are covered with forests and are comparatively fertile, but after reaching a certain height everything be comes quite barren, and nothing but lava mixed with clay and hardened almost to the consistency of fint forms the summit. This gives it a smooth and

as it is quite round at the top, domelike appearance.
The mountain is covered with craters. The prin cipal one, known by the name of Moku-a-weo-weo is some 15,000 feet in length by 8,000 in width. It depth varies from 470 to 780 feet, and the bottom is traversed with ridges from ten to fifty feet high, alternating with deep chasms and smooth beds of hardened lava. These latter are covered with hardened lava. Indeed thin clouds of steam and smoke. Another formidable, though smaller, crater is called Pohakuohanalei. These two craters, however, do not seem to have taken part in the eruption reported in the telegraphic despatch. The one that was, or is, in action is the great crater of Kilauea. This is three and a half miles in length, two and half in width and 1,044 feet in depth, and stands at an elevation of over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is completely surrounded by a wall of har-dened lava, ranging from 600 to 2,000 feet in width and 660 feet in depth. At the bottom of the crater is a lake of liquid fire continually surging and giving to the clouds above a beautiful silvery look in the day and a bright red at night. In January, 1341, the lake overflowed, and Lieutenant Wilkes estimated that during one night fifteer millions cubic feet of lava were discharged, and two hundred millions cubic feet were discharged from tion occurred, which lasted thirteen months covered an area of three hundred square mile present one) greatest eruption took place, three new craters being formed by the convulsion. The erup-tion lasted for nearly ten months, and was of terrible grandeur. Streams of lava were hurled from the and after they had fallen traversed a disthe sea, driving back the waters. Those who witnessed the meeting of the two elements describe the scene as one of awful spiendor. Quite a number of shocks of earthquake accompanied this eruption. By the report of our special telegram it would appear as if the present eruption exceeded in magnitude and terrific grandeur anything that ever preceded it, and this would make it more violent in

every respect than the recent eruption of Mount

HANNEY SATURDAY, MAYINGEYERS TRIPL

Destroyed by the British-The Palace an Public Buildings Fired-A Complete Rangie and the Pince in Ashen-Theodurus Widow and Son Protected-The English March for

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 8, 1868. The authorities at the War Office and India House have received official advices from Major General Sir Robert Napier, commanding the army in Abys sinia, dated at Talanta, on the 21st of April, in which he reports the operations and movements of his troops and the death of King Theodorus.

When the Queen's forces took pos ortress and works at Magdala they immediately de stroved over thirty large onns, with some few mor tars, which had been used in defence of the place or to impede the English advance.

The gates and loopholed bastions were mined an blown up with gunpowder.

The town proper, and the more interior fortified points were fired, and every building used as a dwelling in the place, including the royal palace,

The church was spared. The work of the razzia was completed on the 17th

The widow of the late King Theodorus and her son, heretofore heir apparent of the Abyssinian throne, were protected by General Napler and escorted from

is camp to the Tigre country. Having discharged his duty and accomplished his errand of liberation for the captives in the most com plete manner, General Napier mustered his army a if on parade, the command "Rout face: march !" was given, and the British troops left Magdala on the 18th of April on their route in return to the Red Sea

Napier hoped to reach Zoulla by the last days of May, from which point the road is comparatively easy to Senafe and Annesley bay.

The wounded men were doing well-most of then onvalescent-and the army trains kept well up.

The Herald's Special Reports-Theo Funeral-A New Dynasty.

QUEEN'S HOTEL LONDON, MAY 8-NOOD The special correspondent of the HERALD, attached to General Napier's expedition in Abyssinia, furnishes interesting despatches, dated at Magdala on the 16th of April.

The deceased King Theodorus was buried in the church at Magdala, official respect being shown to

The young Prince Theodorus, his son, will be con veved to England and educated there.

Gobbazze, the friendly chief, who aided the Oueen' army in its march through Tigre, will be duly crowned king of Abyssinia, thus introducing a new

within two days from the date of the HERALD'S

Details of the Fighting-Grand Advance of Native Warriors-Gallant Charge on the British Batteries-Severe Repulse and a Flag of Truce-Napier's Terms-The King in His Last Extremity.

OUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 8-P. M. Three other special despatches from the HERALD'S correspondent with Napler's army have just come to hand. They are dated the 10th, 11th and 12th of April, but have been delayed two weeks in the trans ssion, owing, it is to be presumed, to the confusion incident to the fact of the sudden termination of the war which prevailed at the different points of reception and repetition along the route.

The reports convey a very graphic picture of the great battle which took place between the British and Abyssinians on the 10th of April-Good Fridayprevious to the storming of Magdala.

As soon as the English advance came in view the Abyssinian enemy stood forth in grand array, as if

Theodorus opened at once with his mortars or Napler. The British replied with the same description of gun. The fire from the defences having endured for a short time three thousand five hundred warriors, setting up loud shouts of joy and revenge and chanting national songs of triumph, dashed with great ardor down the steep hill from the palace fortress and charged the British light batteries gallantly.

Napier's men stood firm and the Abyssinians were repulsed, having seven hundred warriors, including two prominent chiefs, killed during the engagement The tactics of Theodorus' officers were judicious and the courage displayed by his soldiers excellent. Aware of his heavy loss Theodorns forwarded hag of truce to General Napier's headquarters inquiring on what terms the English would negotiate

General Napler replied that, speaking in the name of the Queen, his terms were merely and strictly an nnconditional surrender.

Theodorus, through his envoy, imm would never accept such arbitrary sums as that, seeing even his present defeat he wo aght to the end.

In conclusion the King requested Ger rai Napier to take the British captives, whom her suid hand over to him, and "go away hence" when they had een all released.

The King refused positively a surre

self, and the conference was broken off. Magdala was, consequently, "stormed" by the English a few days afterwards.

During the latest moments of the fighting after th British assault, and when driven to his latest standpoint, Theodorus attempted suicide on three separate

He was rendered perfectly furious by his defeats. The released captives say that they saw three hundred native prisoners killed by the King's order on the 9th of April.

IRELAND.

George Francis Train's Finances and Friends DUBLIN, May 8, 1868.

The case of George Francis Train was before the Bankruptcy Court here to-day. In reply to questions put to him Mr. Train said he had no property him-self and no control over that pertaining to his wife. de was recommitted for further examination.

General Nagle and the other Fenian prisoners wh

were captured on board the Jacmel packet (Erin's Hope) some time since and imprisoned have been released from confinement, having previously given released from confinement, having previously given the authorities the pledges required. They celebrated their freedom yesterday afternoon by calling and for the confinement of the con

ENGLAND.

Prospects of Harveet. LONDON, May 8, 1868. The weather to-day has seen very warm and fine,

YORK The Bank Return and Specie Flow. PARIS, May 8, 1868, ling to the official report made at the clo of business hours yesterday the amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased during the past week to the extent of 14,000,000 of france.

VENEZUEL A

Truce of Fourteen Days-No Torms Arrived At-Resignation of the Ministry-Auarchy in Several States-Danish Claims.

Our latest advices from Laguayra are to the 15th f April. The republic was still very much disturbed and the revolution was increasing. General Colme nares, however, had almost annihilated the faction at Sabaneta, and released General Michelena, a loyal officer, who was held prisoner there. A ces s had been agreed upon for fourteen days by Marshal Falcon, but the revoluti the Marshal were unable to arrange matters. The ministry had consequently resigned. Notwithstanding all the efforts to bring about peace in several of the States anarchy still prevailed. Congress had not

The Danish man-of-war Dagmar was at Laguayra and had made a demand for redress for the injury sustained by the Danish houses at St. Thomas from the unsettled condition of affairs in Venezuela.

ST. THOMAS.

American Naval News-Auction Sale of Santa Anna's Property-British and French Mail Stations-Poverty and Destitution.

HAVANA, May 8, 1868. The French mail steamer Impératrice Eugénie ha arrived here from St. Thomas with advices to the d Instant. She reports the American men-of-war De Soto, Shawmut and Saco in port, with all well on board. The French mail steamers will again make nas a regular port of call. The Spanish man of-war Blasco Garay had relieved the gunboat Af-rica, which had sailed for Puerto Rico.

The movable property of Santa Anna on the Island had been sold at auction, as I had previously an

The Prince of Coburg sailed incognito aboard the teamer Merrimac for Rio Janeiro on Friday, May 1. The iron dock of the Royal Steamship Company

The Virgin Gorda island has not yet been definitely agreed upon as the mail station of the British steamers. The island of St. Lucy has a chance of being selected for that purpose, according to rumor. Wanderer brought cattle, which were much moderate rates. The weather was excellent, bu here were poverty and destitution among the people. General Luperon, of St. Domingo, and the ass Severo Gomez, arrived from Turk's Island on the 30th of April. They were both destitute and had no

The Spanish man-of-war Blasco de Garay is said to be watching the American bark Alice Ball at St. Thomas, with orders to sink or take her at all haz ards whenever she leaves port, irrespective of the

presence of American ships-of war.
Information has already been received that the Alice Ball, which is laden with munitions of war for the Peruvian government, has eluded the vigilance of the Spaniards and sailed for her destination.

HAYTI.

Straits of President Saluave-The Capital by the Cacos-Gonaives in

HAVANA, May 8, 1868. Advices from Port au Prince state that the Salnavists are in possession of Fort Liberté and are fortify ing to protect the town. General Chevalier is a Gonaives and is throwing up intrenchments to pro latter are reported to be within sixteen miles of the capital, and should the place fall Salnave will never ch the place, though daily expected there.

The Congress had postponed their meeting. The nances of the republic are growing worse. Meanwhile the national military commanders see villing to abandon the North. Paper dollars are quoted at thirty-seven for one

silver dollar.

ST. DOM!NGO. Disappointment at Baez' Want of Mea

Probability That He Will Return to Cu-

HAVANA, May 8, 1868 The news from St. Domingo shows that the country s completely unsettled and business prostrate. The people are disappointed with Baez, who brought no specie with him from Curacoa. It is expected that

CUBA.

American Stevedoring Enterprise—Return of Negroes to Africa-Conflic Their Mission.

HAVANA, May 8, 1868. case of the American steamers Liberty and Cuba has now become an international question The fines have been suspended.

Ex-Mayor Monroe has arrived here to establish

systematic system of stevedoring, which is much needed here. The case of three American sailors who have bee

in fail at Nuevitas for the last three years has been hitherto neglected; but through the recomm tion of the American Consul their case has been laid before General Lersundi. One has become crazy. Colonel Cevellas has been named Central Lieuten

ant for the eastern department of the island.

Thirty-three Lucumi Africans have embarked or the British steamer for Southampton to form a colony on the Gold coast. The passage of eight Several hundred negroes visited the steamer to see their fellow Africans off. The Captain General ar nounces that these negroes return to Africa, but they declare themselves that they are going to England to enlist sympathy in favor of emancipating the blacks

Sagar Market-Large Orders from Abroad-

HAVANA, May 8, 1868. The sugar market is stiff; parties are apart; offers are freely made on the basis of 8% reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch standard; holders, however, demand 8%. No heavy transactions are reported. The orders for Europe and the United States are larger than usual.

Exchange on London, sixty days, 10% a 10% premium; on the United States, currency, 30% discount, and gold 1% per cent discount; short sight par exchange on Paris, 3 per cent discount; on Hamburg, 44% shillings.

GUADELOUPE.

Incendiarism on the Island. The recent conflagrations on the is

posed to be due to incendiarism. CANADA

The Fortification Question in the House o OTTAWA, May 8, 1868. motion for the House to go into Committee of

the Whole on the resolution to provide £1,100,000 stering for the purpose of building fortifications was made last night, and excited a debate, which was norning, when the resolution was passed by a large

British Regulations. OTTAWA, May 8, 1888.

Information received here from England is to the effect that the government has agreed to fix the tax on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters at \$2 per ton. The three warnings heretofore re-

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

-Indian Raids in Korth -End of the Strike of Chinese

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1868. ctions were held yesterday in Nevada City, Grass Valley and Stockton. In Grass Valley politics were ignored, but in the other two places the

y small majorities. In Virginia City, Nevada, the iemocratic ticket has been elected.

On the 29th of April a band of Indian horse thieves lited one white soldier and wounded two others in aradise valley. A party of troops were despatched pursuit of the murderers. rsuit of the murderers.

ty-five miles of the Central Pacific Railroad are peration on the eastern slope of the Sierra

revada.
The steamer John T. Stephens brings Portland, pregon, dates to the 2d instant.
The strike of the Chinese laborers on the railroad has been adjusted and the men had returned to their The steamship Nevada, with passengers for New York via Panama, sailed to-day.

ock of an Earthquake in California-Taxa

tion of Mining Claims. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1868. rthquake shock was felt at Healdsburg las night and awoke all the inhabitants. Several she were felt in California at about the period of the out-break in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Attorney General of California decides that mining claims must be taxed like other private property, in accordance with the late decisions of the State and Supreme courts. This will add largely to the revenue of many counties.

VIRGINIA.

The State Conservative Convention—Nomina-tion of a State Ticket—Republican Dissen-tients—Appointments by General Schofield.

The Conservative Convention to-day nominated Withers, of Lynchburg, for Governor; General James Walker, of Pulaski, for Lieutena Governor; J. L. Mange, Jr., of Spottsylvania, for Attorney General; and Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond, for Congressman at large. The vote for Governor was:—Withers, 52: J. B. Baldwin, 49. Mesers. withers and Walker are eligible to office under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, but not under the test oath of the new constitution. Thomas B. Bocock, John B. Baldwin, Fayette McMullen, George Blow and Thomas S. Flournoy were appointed delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention at New York. A resolution was adopted thanking the naturalized citizens for their heretofore unanimous co-operation with the conservative party, and the convention adjourned sine die. No platform was adopted. General Schofield has appointed Francis Decordy Mayor of Norfolk, vice the last appointee, who could not take the test oath.

Some of the dissatisfied members of the Republican Convention have gotten up a ticket with H. M. Bourden, of Norfolk, for Governor; Dr. Bayne (a negro), of Norfolk, for Identenant Governor, and S. B. Bondin, the present Attorney General, for that position. The movement is not likely to amount to anything. withers and Walker are eligible to office under the

MARYLAND.

Organization of the Republican State Central

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1868. ican party organized to-day by the election of C. C. Pulton, Chairman, and John McGarigle, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the country on the prospect of the speedy removal of Andrew Johnson and the accession of Benjamin F. Waste to the Presidency. The Chairman is one of the delegates to Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

The Methodist General Conference in Chicago—The Admission of Southern Delegates Again Discussed.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour. Bishop Janes in the chair, and was opened with singing and prayers. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Kansas, and wo delegates from the M. E. Church of Canada were ntroduced, after which Bishop Janes gave a long and interesting account of his visit to Europe

The corresponding secretary of the Tract Society submitted a report showing the total receipts four years to be \$53,853 89; disbursements, \$49,220 41.

four years to be \$53,853 89; disbursements, \$49,220 41. The numbers of pages of tracts printed during four years were 33,853,900.

The report of the Sunday School Union shows the receipts for four years to be \$78,401 54; disbursements, \$87,191 06. The total number of Sunday schools by last enumeration is 15,292; officers and teachers, \$111,095; the number of scholars, 1,086,525. The number of conversions reported during four years is 119,428.

Dr. Hitchcock moved that the subject under discussion yesterday of the admission of Southern delegates be taken up. Adopted.

Rev. George Peck. D. D., of New York, addressed the Conference. He agreed with Dr. Curry on the point that the Mission Conference had no right of representation according to the law of the Church and gave a history of the legislation which originated. and gave a misory of the legislation which of the helberta Mission Conference in 1836, shows the influence of Southern delegates in the Gonference of that year had caused the laser the clause of prohibition. He argued, however bishops had been authorized to organize regula ferences in the Southern States, and that the

ferences in the Southern States, and that they had done so in the manner usual in such cases from the beginning. Dr. Peck went on to show that in former years and in the interests of the General Conference bishops had organized annual conferences, even without an enabling act, and that these bodies had elected delegates to the General Conference and had been cordially received.

Dr. G. O. Haven took the floor and spoke for an hour, endeavoring to show by record that no legal barrier is in the way of their admission.

Dr. Crary, of St. Louis, addressed the Conference on behalf of the Southern claimants, and confined himself merely to the constitutional aspects of the case, showing that no legislation of this body could be invalidated by the admission of the claimants. case, showing that no legislation of this body co or invalidated by the admission of the claimants. Dr. Nelson, of Wyoming, offered a resolution signed to equalize the time of speakers on b sides. The resolution called forth an animated bate, which was carried on amid a good deal of confusion. The resolution was finally adopted, after which the Conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

KENTUCKY.

The Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopul Church for the South.

LOUISVILLE, May 8, 1868, At a meeting of the Missionary Board of the Meth dist Episcopal Church, South, held in this city yesterday, Bishop Pierce presided. Dr. McFarran mu brief report of the collections and disbursemen

brief report of the collections and disbursements in the destitute regions of the South during the past year. The amount collected and disbursed was \$50,000. In speaking of the liberality of the Church he said much was being done to rebuild the churches in the desolated regions, and the prospects for the future were full of promise.

The religious interests of the colored people came under consideration. A conference of colored people connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had been formed with a view to the final organization of a general conference of the colored preachers of the church in the South, everything being on the basis of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yet distinct from the whites in all their associations and operations.

Resolutions of the Foreign Board were read, requesting the Domestic Board and the bishops to unite with the committee in arranging a plan of a Patron's Missionary Society to devise a mode of raising funds.

raising funds. The committee was appointed. GEORGIA.

Protestant Episcopal Convention in Georgie SAVANNAH, May 8, 1868. of importance was done in the Protes ant Episcopal Convention which met here yesterd About twenty churches were represented, and Bis Beckwith presided. The convention will probe adjourn to-morrow to meet in Augusta in May no

CONNECTICUT.

The Fenian Convention—Report of the Condition of the Brotherhood.

The Fenians of Connecticut held their first State Con-The Fenians of Connecticut hold their first State Convention in this city on Thursday. District Centre McCloud made a long report on the condition of the Fenian cause in Counecticut and its progress. There are thirty-seven circles and a full regiment of infantry enlisted in the Irish republican army. The address appeals to Irishmen of the State to come forward and sasist in the glorious cause, and says they are in earnest this time and ane satisfied beyond all doubt that President O'Neil can and will carry this movement for Ireland's interaction to a successful issue. The public meeting this evening was large and enthusiantic. Addresses were made by General O'Neil, Major W. McWilliams, Professor Brophy, Major Rafferty and others, and large additions were made to

the latter government was not

the second of th

PENNSYL VANIA.

A Mill Struck by Lightning and Totally

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1968. C. & F. Maghreg, on the Havre Ford road, in Delaware county, about nine miles from this city, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, together with its contents. The loss is not stated. The folwith its contents. The loss is not stated. The following are the insurances:—On the machinery, \$25,000—\$5,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, \$5,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company, \$5,000 in the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, \$3,000 in the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, \$3,000 in the Stua Insurance Company, of New York. On stock it was insured for \$5,000 in the following companies:—\$2,500 in the Stina, of Hartford; \$2,500 in the Phænix, of Hartford, and \$3,000 in the Royal-

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Successful Scal Fisheries.

St. John, N. B., May 8, 1868.

The seal fisheries up to the 28th of April have proven quite successful. Two hundred and fifty thousand seals had arrived at St. Johns and Harbor Grace. Newfoundland. Some casualties are re-ported. Twenty-four men belonging to the Deer-hound have been missing for three weeks.

SNOW STORMS.

Heavy Rain and Snow Storms in Boston,

Mass., and Augusta. Me. torm, which continued until ten o'clock this morn A despatch from Augusta, Me., this morning stated that a very heavy snow storm was prevailing in that city and vicinity.

PROBABLE MURDER.

At about half-past eleven o'clock last night John Sherman, of No. 67 James street, accosted officer Kiernan, of the Fourth precinct, and told him that he thought his wife Mary was in a dying condition and that he did not know what was the matter with her. The officer went into the house and found the woman lying on the floor dead and with a very sus-The body of the woman was still warm, showing thus that she was dead but a short time. The officer arrested Sherman and he was locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. At one o'clock this morning the appearance of the deceased and the room in which she lay was most miscrable. The tenement portion of the building is one octook this morning the appearance of the de-ceased and the room in which she lay was most mis-erable. The tenement portion of the building is reached through an alieyway not more than three feet wide and up a flight of wooden steps erected at the back of the house. The deceased was stretched on a miserable looking bed on the floor in one corner of a scantily furnished room and surrounded by dele-gations from the females of the neighborhood. These latter were unanimous in their assertions that Mrs. Sherman was a woman of exceed-ingly intemperate habits and that her has-hand was a quiet, industrious man. Some said that early in the evening Sherman was looking for his wife and complained that he could not get into his room, and others said that during the evening they heard some quarreiling between the parties, but none of them knew of the death until informed by officer Klernan. The face of the deceased was somewhat bloated, the left eye purple and swollen, and the wound above mentioned semi-circular in shape and located just between the temple and the cycball. wound above mentioned semi-circular in shape ocated just between the temple and the eye No instrument of any kind with which such a would be inflicted was discovered by the officer, made a strict search. The affair is, to say the I mysterious, but an intelligent jury may be ab

Ack for a Waltham Watch. IT IS THE BEST: IT IS THE CHEAPEST. T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y.

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A .- Ward's Perfect Fitting Shirts, Broad-A.—Ward's Cloth Lined Paper Collars and luffs, Broadway and Union square; also wholesale and stall at S87 Broadway.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather run them down by overwork, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invicoration. The result is what is called "general deblits;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by repeneral debitiv:" in other words, a failure and par-tial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, discipation, anticly of mind, exposure, or any other causes, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and cer-ials. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by compe-licat medical authority.

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Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true
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A.—Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to A.—Spring Style of Genta' and Youthe' ress Hata, now ready, at popular prices. BURKE, 138 Fulton street.

A Curious Man.—Dr. A. S. Kennedy, of Auburn, N. Y., has discovered a speedy and permanent remedy for Catarrh, and will give \$500 for a case of this dreadful disease that he cannot cure. If you have an offensive discharge from the head, nestrils obstructed or dry, partial loss of hearing or smelling, pain over the ergs, a substance sticking in the throat, affecting the volce; if you have a Cough a Sore Throat or Dyspepsia, get DR, KEN EDYS "PERMANENT CURE FOR CATARRH." It is a thorough course of treatments and comp jetely readicates any or all of the above

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